GEN. MERRITT'S VIEWS ON HAZING

Was Opposed to it When Superintendent at West Point.

NANY OFFICERS FAVOR IT. INDORSES LI HUNG'S WORDS

Found It Very Hard to Get Some of the Academic Staff to Co-operate With Him.

New York, Jan. 28.-Hazng at West Point is discussed by Maj.-Gen. Mernut United States army, in Leslie's Weekly. Gen. Merritt was formerly superintendent of the United States manary academy. He says in part: When I was a cadet at West Point, from 1855 to 1860, I was opposed to hasing both as a 'plebe' and as an upper dasman though I had to endure a good feel of what was termed 'yank-ME. That consisted of pulling a sleep. ing cadet out of bed and dropping him ing cader out of bed and dropping him on the fisor. This as a rule did no harm though I remember one fellow harm though I remember one fellow harm though I remember one fellow hard who was rather seriously hurt, cade who was rather seriously hurt, rade who was annoying annually among that the 'plebes' were required.

of unjust when added to all the hard ork that the 'plebes' were required perform through the day. recollect that three of us occupied a tent together and that we took turns in sleeping in the most exposed position. That was in the bed at the front of the tent. One night when I was rewarded what was considered the saftwarded what was considered the saftwarded with a blissful sense of sequentiary. The next thing that I knew I write. arity. The next thing air and landed as hying through the air and landed arringly on my back. Another form hasing in those days consisted of a unmerciful chaffing of new men, ut I always endeavored to give back i much as I received.

s much as I received.

Fighting, in the sense of today, had
at been instituted then. There was no
crapping committee and combats berepresentatives of classes were During my whole time at seen representatives whose time at subsert of. During my whole time at west Point I had but one fight, and that was with a fellow classman over a personal matter. The new kind of a personal matter. The new kind of a personal as the man who has been at demed, as the man who has been at west Point a year and has been training all that time is sure to be better qualified for a personal encounter than amen of the same height and weight man of the same height and weight tho s fresh from home. For this rea-in a fight between a 'plebe' and seced year's man amounts to a piece of

There are a great many army ofers-though there were more former-than at present-who heartily favor y than at present—who hearthy azing, on the principle that it is in he interest of discipline and teaches he future officer to obey without hesiation. One of the chief difficulties that encountered when superintendent of ea academy, from 1882 to 1887, was nat quite a number of younger ofws on hazing-so much so, in fact, obtain their cheerful nce in what I was trying to do

"I found, to put the matter plainly, ast I had to deal with 'old cranks' and wing 'cranks." The older ones were me of the members of the academic ard and the younger one were and the king who thought they knew it all.' or the first three years I was very uch interested in my work. During he last two years, there was so little operation with me in my efforts to olish hazing that I became very ed of the post and was glad when my it as a general officer re-

ved me of the superintendency. Will hazing ever be stopped at West Not until drastic measures are man who is bitterly opposed to haz ets the requirements. When he kes a recommendation to the war pariment to dismiss a cadet from the tly and favorably acted upon.

of and develops what is termed those, he s certain to be hazed nctions in social standing are or wealth. I remember that most popular man in my class of ty-five years ago was one who, upon arrival at West Point, reported his as being in indigent circum-s. He was very kindly treated George Vanderbilt, son of Comdore Vanderbilt, was nut through e paces with great rigor."

CUBAN WAR BOND HOLDERS

have Begun a Skirmish in Washington fo Four Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars.

Bere Issued by Spain - Scheme Now ls to Have Cuban Republic Made Liable for Them.

W York, Jan. 28 .- A special to the dd from Washington says: minary skirmishing in a battle about \$450,000,000 has already begun

ters of the Cuban war bonds, isby Spain to raise funds for the of the wars of Cuba, are s to get their money back.

s to get their money back.

the bond-holders have met

The draft of the constituing considered shuts out any has left the way open for the ed by the junta. It is said high in the government will be made when the is submitted to Congress wal to amend the constitu-open the door to a con-by the Cuban government, and, of the claims under the

an debt, according to one es-mounts to \$331,700,000 and ac-another estimate to \$455,700,. he conclusion of the ten years s understood to have been d the rest of it refunded and 124,660,060 were issued. White was being made to pay off ant of the customs of Cuba of \$175,000,000 was author-a view to refunding all pre-

hen the last insurrecn bonds to the extent var funds. Subsequent ting to \$160,000,000. Dur-Softing to \$100.000,000. Dur-reaty negotiations at Paris savored to have inserted in a statement that she was a repudiating these debts, so e their redemption on Cuba. rejected by the American missioners.

MINISTER WU TO HIS CRITICS.

Makes Special Reply to Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt.

On the Subject of Foreign Missionaries-Believes that All Religions, Teach Men to be Good.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.-Wu Ting Fang. China's minister plenipotentiary to the United States, replied to his critics today in the course of a lecture "Confucius and Mencius," delivered before the society on Ethical Culture at Horticultural hall. Every available inch of both seating and standing-room was occupied by an audience attracted by the protest and criticism raised by Minister Wu's recent uttersances in New York city on the subject of Christianity, and who listened with much interest to the speaker. The Chinese minister's statements were, however, extremely conservative. Burns Weston, director of the society, introduced Minister Wu,

who said:
"Twenty-four centuries have rolled by since Confucius walked this earth. His influence is as great today among his countrymen as it ever was before. Never was his name held in greater veneration than it is now. Throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese empire, everywhere are temples erected to his memory. Every school boy ac-knowledges him as the supreme teacher of the Chinese race. His spirit per-vades a nation of four hundred mil-lions and his word is recognized as law to the most august emperor on the throne as well as to the meanest peas-

ant of his countrymen."

At the close of his address, the speaker said; "I find that the address on Confucianism I delivered last month at Carnegle hall in New York has attracted a great deal of attention. It is a source of gratification to me that the remarks made on that occasion have elicited comments from the American press, which are generally very favorable, and also expressions of approval from persons in different parts of the country. But on the other hand of the country. But, on the other hand, I have seen in the newspapers some adverse criticism on my address from a number of clergymen. But, lest a false impression may have gone forth, in regard to that address, I take this opportunity to say a few words about it by way of explanation."

Minister Wu then quoted an extract from the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Wayfrom the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Way-land Hoyt of this city on Sunday, De-cember 18th, in which the latter spoke of Li Hung Chang's high tribute to the work of the Christian missionaries n China, and asked what reply the Chinese minister could make. "Dr. Hoyt has done me, though

doubtless unwittingly, a great injus-tice," continued Wu Ting Fang. "Since he wants a reply, I have no objection to giving him one. I indorse every word that Earl Li has said on the subject of missionaries as doctor. To prove that I am sincere I beg to refer the doctor to the address delivered in December last before the delivered in December last before the American Academy of Polytechnics and Social Science in Philadelphia, on the 'Causes of the Unpopularity of Foreigners in China.' I suppose the doctor had not read that address, or if he had read it he has forgotten it. In any case, I would not believe that an eminest divine could be capable of purposely misrepresenting me.

"Again, Dr. Hoyt and some other ergymen from their addresses, seems think that I charged all missionarles with crying out for vengeance. Let me read the exact words I used: 'Love your enemy is Christ's command, but at this moment some Christian mis-sionaries are crying out for vengeance and bloodshed.' Note that I used the word 'some.'

"I am inclined to think the reason why some clergymen—and I am glad to say that there are not many—took offense at what I said in my address on Confucius, and that I took the liberty of instituting a comparison be-tween Confucianism and Christianity, which they supposed was done to the disparagement of the latter. There was certainly no intention on my part to make an attack upon Christianity. Surely, it is no discredit to say that Christianity is too high and elevated for frail humanity and that all Chris-tians are not acting up to its tenets, just as it is no disgrace to acknowledge that Confucianists in China do not live

up to the teachings of Confucius.
"It seems strange that some clergymen should resent any attempt to compare Christianity with any other sys-tems of belief while they themselves do not scruple to attack other religions. in other words, they do just what they Since my do not want others to do. Since my address on Confucius was delivered, it has been called a failure. It has been dubbed effete, 'vague,' 'unworthy of attention,' 'rotten to the core,' 'tottering to its fall,' and the like. I do not, however, quarrel with those who apply not want others to do. such opproblous epithets to our creed. If Confucianism were as bad as its deractors try to make it out to be, it is strange that after twenty-four centur-

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les it should be able to count millions and millions of people as its adherents.
The noble and sublime teachings of Christianity need not fear criticism, much less friendly comparison.

"I believe that all religions teach men to be good. If every man would really try to act up to the doctrines enjoined by his religion the world would be far better. It would be well priests and clergymen of faith and creed would do their best to promote this desirable end. Thus these words of Confucius would be fulfilled, 'Let us all live in peace as brothers.'"

Death from Gas.

New York, Jan. 28.—In a flat in west Thirty-sixth street there died, as the result of inhaling illuminating gas, a woman whose son says she came of one of the most distinguished families of Tennessee. She was Mrs. Anna Terry, the widow of Dr. C. C. Terry, graduate of the Harvard medical school, and until his death, eight years ago, one of the most distinguished surgeons in New England., Dr. Terry's death was accidental, his brain having been pierced by the foil of a fencing master with whom he was engaged in

Mrs. Terry was found dead in bed. The house was redolent of the odor of gas, and the stopcock in Mrs. Terry's room had been found turned on full. A ported the case as one of apparent sui-

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Bishop Potter Says Christian Engineers and Merchants Responsible for Trouble There.

Policies of the Nations There are Brutal-How Christendom Treats

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 28,-Bishop Henry C. Potter in an address to the Yale undergraduates, on the missionary question, said:

"Our policy in China has not thus far been a happy one. The professing Christian engineers, capitalists, merchants and bankers there are responsible for what has happened the past year. If I were to defend any nation against the charge of unchristian outrages, I would take a brief in favor of China. Nothing could have been more brutal than the policies of Christian nations in dealing with this pagan people. We have trampled under foot everything the Chinese have deemed most sacred. The railroad could have passed around the tomb of an ancestor or ru-ler, but instead we tore it down and went through the spot where it stood. This is but a type of the treatment we have given the Chinese, and illustration of what they have received in the gross

at our hands and detail as well,
"I was traveling in Ceylon some time ago and happened to ask an English speaking stranger the direction to the steamship office. I was being carried by a jinricksha man and dismissed him, asking him what his charges were, answered 'two annas.' 'You scoundrel, yelled the English speaking man, whose business it certainly was not at all, 'the charge is only one anna.' There-upon he knocked the jinricksha man lown. That is the sort of a way Christlandom serves the pagan nation today.

"At another time when I was in Ceylon, I saw an English woman jab her umbrella into a jinricksha man. I heartily wished that I had a horsewhip in order that I might treat the woman When we take into as she deserved. When we take into account all of these things and the outrages in China, especially the exhibition brutal passions of travelers to the

Chinese, we ought to despise ourselves. 'As far as the American missionaries in China are concerned they have been the heroes of the situation. They went to China, not to get, but to give and their efforts have been rewarded by making peace where it has been made There can be no settlement of the Chinese question as long as we go to that country in the spirit of greed and until the white man learns to respect the brown, black and yellow man.

VERDI, THE COMPOSER, DEAD

Greatest of the Italian Opera Musicians Passes Away in Milan.

Announcement of His Death Causes Much Commotion - All Italy Mourns His Loss.

Milan, Jan. 27 .- Although preceded by a struggle for life that lasted two days, Verdi's death, when it came, was peaceful. He did not regain consciousness. When he passed away he was surrounded by relatives and intimate friends. The announcement of his death created breat emotion. The theaters, pleasure resorts and many stores were closed and nearly all the prominent residences were draped. Today the city authorities published eulogistic proclamations, which were posted throughout Milan.

King Victor Emmanuel sent to the family a telegram of condolence on behalf of himself and Queen Helena, saying "We join in the homage, regrets and admiration offered by Italy and the civilized world to the immortal memory of Verdi. The nation and the glorious art of our country have suf-fered a loss so serious that it is beyond

repair."
In his will Verdi asks that the funeral may be "very modest." He sug-gests that it take place either at daybreak or eventide, and that the cere-mony be without music. "The chant-ing of two priests, two candles and a cross will suffice," he wrote. Many legacies were left to friends.

The date of the funeral has not been fixed, but it will be probably Wednesday or Thursday. The interment will be in the chapel of the Retreat for Indigent Musicians, which Verdi estab-lished. The Scala theater will reopen after the funeral, with a performance in aid of the monument fund.

King Victor Emmanuel will be represented at the funeral by the crown prince. The city council adopted a resolution today offering to place the remains in the municipal cemetery among the illustrious citizens of Milan therein interred.

ITALY MOURNS.

Rome, Jan. 27.-Today's session the Italian senate was devoted to eulo-gies of Verdi by the president of the senate and Signor Saracco, the pre-mier. "The death of Verdi," said the premier, "has caused universal sor-sorrow in Italy, a sorrow felt from the royal palace to the lowliest cottage in the capital and from Rome to the humblest hamlet in the country. The government joins in these sentiments."

Signor Saracco announced that a marble bust of the composer would be places in the senate chamber and that an official delegation would be sent to attend the funeral, adding that unless Verdi's will directed otherwise, the funeral would be at the expense of the

THE ARIZONA

Hon. Andrew Kimball Writes Interestingly of It.

A HIGH GRADE INSTITUTION

It is Admirably Situated and Has a Large and Progressive Faculty-Fine Territorial Museum.

Special Correspondence,

Tucson, Ari., Jan. 21.-En route to Phoenix, the capital, to attend the twenty-first legislative asembly, the writer, accompanied by his daughter, Clare, made a visit to the Arizona University at Tucson. Professor R. H. Forbes, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, accompanied us from the valley, where he had just completed an arrangement looking to the further test of the growth of sugar beets in Gila Valley; last year an experiment was made, but in consequence of drouth, was not altogether satis-

factory, so it is to be tried again. At the San Xavier hotel early with a carriage Professor Forbes drove us out about one mile on a beautiful elevation to the university. In the office we met President M. M. Parker, a very line gentleman, who made us feel entirely at home. On Friday mornings the whole school assemble and have some literary exercises. The writer was introduced and asked to address the assemblage, which he did To the readers in the north it may

seem almost unreasonable to hear of such a splendid school as we have in iar off and comparatively new this country.

There are twenty-four members of the factulty and 215 pupils. While we presume they are teaching some who have not arrived at the eighth grade, it is also a fact that they are doing some finishing work of a very high order Young men emerging from the school of mines, enjoy such a thoroughly practi-cal training that they immediately en-ter upon outles in the mining camps as assayers, general chemists, superintendents of mines and mining engi-

Training in civil engineering, stenographing, typewriting and bookkeeping, science of pedagogy, agriculture, man-ual training domestic science, are all taught in a practical manner, and it must be understood that we have only mentioned a few of the more practical studies. The various professors employed, and they have the best, are teaching all other essential parts of study.

President Parker, professor of civics, dates back beyond 1875, with an enviable record. Across the continent from Maine to, and including Califor-nia, as principal of denominational university, high school, academy, college, aside from this, he has a practical experience as an officer and mayor of one of the most prominent cities in California. We dined at the home of President Parker and met his genial availed themselves of their opportuni ties, are standing at the head of their classes at the university. One pleasunt feature of meeting with such people as these, while they are of religious training themselves, they attribute to others the same right that they desire to enjoy, of full freedom in religious thought. Williaim P. Blake, director school of mines, professor of geology, metallurgy and mining, is, I presume, one of the ablest men of the age. He tells of his experience in Utah as expert in a mining suit as far back as 1853. He people in a mining suit as far back as 1853. He also operated in different places as mining engineer, as geologist and mineralogist of railroad survey, editor of Mining Magazine, mining engineer to Japan for the United States government, commissioner for various States where he has resided, to the various world's expositions, and a still longer string of achievements not mentioned. One other member of the faucity only will be undertake to mention personally and that is our friend Robert H. Forbes director of agricultural experiment station and professor of chemistry. Forbes is but a young man, but made himself, so to speak, Has operated in University of Illinois, Illinois experimental station, in Harvard university for a long time, he came to our valley on the Gila two summers ago in company with Prof. James McClatchie, professor of agriculture and horticul-

ture, and in charge of the agricultural farm at Phoenix, and Gordon H. True, B. S., professor animal husbandry at the agricultural experiment station These gentlemen following out a program arranged by Mr. McClatchie and the writer at a previous visit, and under the head of Farmer's Institutes gave a series of lectures in the larger ments of our vally; following this was the test made of sugar beets, and since, lectures at our first county fair, and subsequently as above referred to. Mr. Forbes came with us from our valley after getting the beet test under op-eration for another year. The good people of our valley very much appreciate the labors of the gentlemen, all of whom are connected with this valu-

able institution.

The location of the university is on an eminence out about one mile from Tucson, one of the largest and oldest cities in Arizona, through which Southern Pacific railroad runs, making it accessable to all parts of the Territory. The climate is especially good during the school year for attending school; sunshiny days almost the en-

The university was established by an act of the thirteenth legislature in 1885, while there are many buildings in the group belonging to the University yet they are hampered for room. The main building is 200x100 feet, two stories, the lower of gray stone, the upper of brick, and completely surrounded by a wide two story veranda. In the main building is the office, recitation rooms laboratories and an tation rooms, laboratories and ap-paratus rooms of the various depart ments, an assay room, the libraries and the territorial museum. The mining annex is 60x80 feet and filled with metannex is 60x30 feet and filled with met-allurgical machinery. Three brick houses two stories high, are occupied by the instructors and president. There are two very fine large buildings used as dormitories for the boys and girls, in one of these buildings accommodations are had for the board of all the pupils who remain on the grounds

There is a regular assaying depart-ment and quarts mill, as also a com-plete and extensive chemical labora-tory, the machine and blacksmith shop and carpenter shop have the latest ma-chinery and operated by steam power. The library is increasing so rapidly the limited room is insufficient to ac-

The Territorial Museum has a valu-

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is filled with various plants of interest to pupils studying botany, some as fine compasses, and other machinery in the department of engineering as can found and every advantage given the pupil to qualify as civil and mining engineers. Three large rooms in the basement are used for object lessons and lectures in physics, manual training and military drill, with domestic science. Manual training and such other practical features all have their

A tolerant spirit pervades the insti-tution and there is no reason why the rising generation should not be benefit-ed by it. ANDREW KIMBALL.

HOW TO CATCH CRIMINALS. Sanpete Expert Has a rian Which He Will Sell for \$5,000.

There is a man in Gunnison, Sanpete county, who will, for the modest sum of \$5,000, disclose a plan whereby all the criminals in Utah, such as hold ups, burglars, murderers, evaders of poll tax, gold brick experts, outlaws, pick pockets, etc., can be apprehended with perfect ease and with absolute

immunity from danger.

Although this person is a whole constellation in the firmament of detectives, he is willing to dispose of his therished plan at a personal sacrifice.

The man's name is J. D. Pine and yesterday Chief Hilton received the following communication from him:

"I will sell you a piece of advice how to capture burglars, thieves, robbers and outlaws without killing or getting nurt by them in the least. You'll catch ten of the above class of men where you've caught one before. The advice is worth \$25,000, but I'll sell it for \$5,000. I'll guarantee the advice to work per-fect satisfactorily in every case. But my advice must be carried out to en-sure satisfaction indeed. So buy the wife, who is niece to General Miles of the United States army, and their brill light and the nation of the land, United States greenbacks or good

It is understood that Chief Hilton will draft a resolution to be presented to the council tomorrow night, asking for a special appropriation of \$5,000 to pur-chase the "advice."

HISTORICAL DATA.

In accordance with appointments made at the last Priesthood meeting held in the Salt Lake Stake of Zion. Elder Andrew Jenson, of the Historian's office, will visit the following wards in the order named: Nineteenth ward, Monday, January 28, 10 a. m., Fifth ward, Tuesday, January 29, 2 p. m.; Twenty-first ward, Wednesday, January 30, 2 p. m.; Twenty-second ward, Thursday, January 30, 7 p. m.; Twenty-third ward, Friday, February 1, 10 a m; Twenty-fourth ward, Sat-urday, February 2, 10 a.m. A punctual attendance of old settlers.

ward clerks, quorum and association secreturies, with all books and records, both new and old, is kindly solicited.

FOR HER HUSBAND'S DEATH. Mrs. Sarah Pierson Sues the Rapid Transit for \$15,093.

An action was commenced in the rivil division of the district court Saturday afternoon by Sarah Pierson, widow of William J. Pierson, who was killed by a Rapid Transit street car on December 22nd, 1900, near the corner of Seventh South and Ninth East streets. The suit is for \$15,093, as dam-nges, for which plaintiff alleges that

the accident occurred by reason of neg-ligence on the part of the Rapid Transit company in not providing its cars with proper headlights, fenders, etc., and in the absence of these equipments it was the duty of those operating the car to look forward, sound the gong, and the part is parties happened to and stop the car if parties happened to be on the track. It is claimed that Mr. Pierson was drunk and went and laid down on the

car track where he fell asleep. The accident occurred after dark.

A so-called fire-resisting floor, con

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

structed as required by the London county council, was lately tested by county council, was lately tested by British fire engineers. The floor was of %-inch straight joint planks, laid upon fir joists 7 by 2 inches in section and 12½ inches between centers, with a ceiling beneath of %-inch match-boarding. Wood fillets nailed along the joists 2 inches above the lower edge supported a layer of concrete between the joists 5 inches deep. The floor had an area of 100 square feet, and was loaded with bricks to 100 pounds per square foot. In 15 minutes after a fire was lighted under the floor, the wooden was lighted under the floor, the wooden ceiling was entirely consumed. The flame did not penetrate the floor until the end of 54 minutes, causing the floor to crack at the end of 60 minutes, and to collapse completely in \$2 minutes. The joists were found to be burnt and charred for 2 or 2½ inches up from the bottom, but otherwise sound.

A new Belgian gun, adopted by the State of Congo and expected to come into extensive use, weighs 515 pounds with the carriage, and throws a shell weighing 2.3 pounds, using a charge of 7% pounds of black powder or 3% pounds of cordite. Its essential pecularity is that it can be taken apart for ready carrying by men or animals to places inaccessible for ordinary artil-It forms a load for nine men able and a most interesting collection.

In the biological department, the apparatus is ample, and a connection with the agriculture and horticulture already mentioned, the old green-house one. Other men carry ammunition, a

pounds, being a load.

A tree census just completed in the rovince of Saxony, Prussia, shows a otal of 12,793,461 fruit trees. Of these, 2.7 per cent are plum trees; 19.6, apple rees; 16.8, sweet cherry trees; and 10.9,

Some photographic dry plates have been tried after keeping 15 years. The sensitiveness was considerably les-sened, but the plates were still useful except those that had been packed in contact with paper. The latter were topelessly fogged.

An imitation lithographic stone lately patented in England consists of a plate of zinc coated with a stony compound. The zinc is first prepared by cleaning and placing in a solution of potassium bicarbonate, which causes a layer of zinc carbonate to form upon the surface. To this layer the stony material firmly adheres. The material is a mix-ture of sulphate of lime, calcium chlor-ide and aluminum oxide, produced by he action of hydrochloric and sulphuric ds upon limestone and aluminum and given the yellowish that of litho-graphic stone by a little ferric chloride. The mixture, with the addition of a so-lution of soda, is sprayed by an injecor upon the prepared zinc.

sun has been attended by remarkable auroral displays on earth, telegraphic and other magnetic instruments being at the same time affected, and the auroral activity has been found to coindde with the sunspot cycle of a little more than eleven years. These facts ndicate that the electrical condition of our atmosphere is in some way dependent upon the sun. Though the problem has received much attention, it is still one of the great unsolved mysteries of our planet, and Dr. Paulsen, of Copenhagen, hopes to throw some light upon the ways and the aurora. it by an exhaustive study of the aurora in its home in Iceland. Systematic ob-servations with modern instruments are to be made at the village of Akureyri two stations being connected by tele-

The problem of high-speed railings is being energetically attacked in Germany. A review of traction systems makes it appear that the speed limits with steam must be lower than with electricity, that the Hellmann steamelectric locomotive has proven unsatis-factory, that the accumulator system has yet many faults, and that the present most promising system is the dinary one of supplying current from central stations to motors on the cars. A German society, now building an experimental line of nine miles, is to devote its entire capital of \$375,000 to a study of the question.

Galvanism is used by Dr. Friedlander, of Wiesbaden, to reduce pain and swell-ing from insect bites, the negative pole being placed over the wound.

The destruction of rats by bacteria has been a subject of experiment by M. J. Danysz, of the Pasteur Institute of Paris. An epidemic disease having been noticed in field-mice, its germ was sought, and was found in a bacilius of globular shape. This micro-organism has been carefully passed through a long series of repeated culbeen an increase of virulence until the final culture proved to be sure death to rats in laboratory trials, and this has been followed by attempts to inoculate the rats infesting farms, warehouses and other places. Reports from several hundred localities have now shown a complete disappearance of rats in 50 per while in 20 per cent the method

Connecticut, as the "wooden nutmeg State," must look to its laurels, Belgium counts among its industries the manufacture of artificial nutmegs, und to consist of finelymixed with about 20 per cent of mineral substances, and are said to be so cleverly made as almost to defy detec- | News.

box of ten cartridges, weighing 57 tion, especially when mixed with genus-pounds, being a load. tine kernels. The imitation can be de-tected by various tests. On being cut he kernals lack the well-known plant. ome soft when soaked in boiling w n being burned they leave about 18 per cent of ashes instead of the usual 2 or per cent, and they are heavier than

> It appears that earthquakes are about twice as frequent in Greece as in fapan when area is considered. A cata-logue of the National Observatory at Athens shows that 3,187 earthque vere felt in Greece in the years 598, and of these 2018 were recorded in ante alone. The shocks were more umerous in April and May than in

The new incandescent lamp filament f S. B. Husselman consists of a thread f asbetos upon which is fused a comound of aluminum and todine. The rocess of manufacture is claimed to e simple and inexpensive, and to propasty mass produced by heating alumi-num and lodine with alcohol in a closed

Banker Routs a Robber,

J. R. Garrison, cashier of the bank of Thornville, Ohlo, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for onsumption. Then he wrote: "It is he best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trou-ble. I always keep a bottle on hand."
Don't suffer with Coughs, Colds, or any Threat, Chest or Lung trouble when you can be cured so easily. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department I. Drug Department,

The most soothing, healing and antiseptic application ever devised is De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It relieves at once and cures piles, sores, eczema and skin diseases. Beware of imitaand skin diseases. Bettions. F. C. Schramm.

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